#### Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-Fall style for 1858, was

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG-LAN-PROOF SAFES, No. 254 Broadway, cotton posite City Hall, New York.

#### EVERETT HOLSE,

The Estacty House, Union square, is unsurpassable in Strangers intending to visit the city should apply for coosts, if persons in advance of their structure D. CLAPP, Proprietor.

We profer them for family one "
[N. Y. Tribine
WHEFLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES-A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tenaion and a Hemmer that turns being of any width without precisins bacting. Office Inc. 36 Breadway, N. Diagram of the Lock Stitch.

#### 00000000000

This is the only Stitch that varied be raveled and that prospect the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, love upon each side of the fairie, and inter-posed in the center of the

GROVER & BARLE'S NEW AND ELEGANT FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 465 Bradway, New York.
The GROVER & Mark SEWING MACHINE Co, bate on saltwo kinds of Machines one makes the accalled
"LOCK STOTES" THAT IS NOT LOCKED.



The latter stitch is made by a new and elegant Faretty Macourse, just introduced, which sews a more heautiful and substantial seam than any other in the market. It merits the appeals aftertion of all who desire to get the most quiet, rapid, simple and elegant seamstress, best adapted to all varieties of family sewing. Send for a Circular.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES .-Knother Sewing Machine for family one ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.

I. M. SENGER & Co., No. 424 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF SHAR TWIST, THREAD, NEEDLES &C. Having reduced the price of all the articles in our Silk Twist, Threat and Needle department, we insite our endomers to call and examine for themselves. I. M. Singua & Co.,

BARTHOLP'S new FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. "They make a firm and reliable stiten." [Ladies' Visitor.
"It is an excellent machine."
Principal Office, No. 459 Breadway, cor. Broome et Local Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,341, P. O., N. Y.

HUNT, WEBSTER & Co.'s Introduction Theart-State Sizerine Machines
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are prescrible to any other machine.
No. 469 Broadway.

HERRON SEWING MACHINE CO. PERRON SEWING MACHINE, CO.

NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE,
Complete for \$25.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the
runst desirable article for all femily purposes offered to the public.
The Stitch is struct, the carefurly uncorposed. State and Comty Highlis for sale on most favorable terms. No. 47 Broadway. POPULAR TRADE

POPULAR PRICES.
We offer the following at full
Twenty Per Cent
Below the prices of any establishment in New York:
Gas FEXTURES. A complete and unequaled variety of CHANDLLIGES, for Parlors, Duling-Rooms and

FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, &c., &c.;

Excursis Inco-Stone Wane,

Silver-Plated Ware, &c., &c.

W. J. F. Dallery & Co.,

Nos. 63i and 63i Broadway. NOTICE. - Dealers in the city must give way for

the time being to merchants from the country, who have not the same facilities for obtaining every day.

The AMERICAN SMOKER.

Just at this time the Factory at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st. is besiezed by country merchants, and their orders must be attended to.

This is our excuse for having failed to supply fully the orders from dist deniers yesterday.

But don't be discouraged, you shall have the article as soon as

RADWAY'S RESTORATIVE REVELATIONS.—The RADWAY'S RESTORATIVE REVELATIONS.—The N. Y. Medical Journal contains a description of RADWAY & Co.'s latest discovery in medical acteurs, which certainly bids fair to surpose, in wonderful and beneficial consequences to the world, exentile RYADY RELIES and REMOVATIVE RESOLVENT.
This new weapon, with which to combat the Angel of Death, is called the REGULATING FILL. The Pill, unlike other medicities, not only curse and radiates discove, but does so without weakening the patient, and not only without weakening, but actually adording strength and metrition, wells relieving but actually adording strength and metrition, while relieving the system of malady and unheastly humors. This great desducration is otherted by the chemical concentration of food with medicines, a few desse containing as much of the nourising elements as can be extracted from a hearty meal of the most delicious visuols. This Pill will be regarded as invaluable to sufferer from debility, costiveness and other diseases of the stomach widneys, howels, be art and fiver. To women also, it is a previous boom. For their peculiar mandes it will be found an infinithle and most greeable remedy. Office, No. 162 Falturest., N. Y.

FALL, 1858.

CATARRH.-DR. GOODALE, No. 3 Bond-st., N. Y., makes the treatment of this disease a specialty. Long standing and formidable cases, together with all their complication and derangements, such as Neuralgis, Headache, Sore Throat, Bronchitts, Dyspepsa, streat Delbadon of Mueus, &c., are telleved and positively and radically cured.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, For Ladies and Genriemen, warranted accurate time-to; sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices. or Ladies and on the low retains and all the control of the party of t

#### THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co.'s BLACK WRITING INKS "Not for a day, but for all time."

Showing the superiority of this lak over all others. BUY THE BEST !!!

CRILSON'S CONE FORNACE,
CRILSON'S GOLD MEDSI FORNACE,
CRILSON'S GOLD OND FORNACE,
CRILSON'S GOS CONSUNING FORNACE,
Made and sold by
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker at,

ATLANTIC CABLE CHARMS. made from the Atlantic Cable.

And MOUSTED In GOLO.

to hang on Wetch Chains, and for sale at retail by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Walled., w

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE.-MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey st. Astor House-TRUSSES. SUPPORTERS SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, and every variety of handares skillfully applied. A fe-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his lancous Halk Dyr., the best extant. Barcus-Log's Wices and Tot-pers have improvements over all others) this is the only place where these things are properly understood

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

No more Vermin!!

Houses, ships, warehouses, a.c., kept permanently free from
Bugs, Rosches, Rats, Mice. Ants and all other vermin. LE BY COSTRACT. AL

Mr. Joseph Menn, practical chemist to the Courts of Russia. England, Procia. Ac., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houseon-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with bousekeeper, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, Ac., by which he empaces to porify their establishments from all sorts of vernin and scept them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail at prices from 2s cents to \$1.

General Agent for the United States and Canada, Farderica, V. Russiyo, druggie, No. 16 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Caralist.

Way, corner of Garalest.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612
Broadway, and by all respectable Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhauction. Yet when viral energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recoperate the system. Sold at No. 30 Maiden-lane.

> BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Chrapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying Cleansing, Cerling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfamers,

## PERSONAL.

-Dr. J. X. Chobert of this city, better known by he title of the "Fire King;" has received from the Emperor of the French, the St. Helena medal, having served twenty-six years in the "Grande Armie" and under the "Grande homme."

MORE DEATHS AFLOAT. - The bark Benj. Burgess. at Gienfueges on the 5th ult.; Henry Khon of Prussia, seaman, died on board, July 25, and Andres Peter Marco of Copenhagen also died on board, August 1, both of yellow fever. The Benj. Burgess in now at Quarantine below this port. [Boston Journal.

# New York Daily Cribune

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authorizated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

tion, but as guaranty for als most carrie.
We cannot under make to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Honacz Genelau & Go.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. We propose to issue on the 1st day of October next the second number of THE TRIBUNE MER-CANTILE ADVERTISER. It will be issued monthly hereafter, and devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence as chall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston. The names will be selected by Mesers, McKillon & Wood from these recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus

III. The total expense will be defraved by Mercanle Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to

be displayed will make special bargains therefor. It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve, the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & CO., New-York, Sept. 5, 1858, No. 154 Nassan-

Affairs at the Quarantine are measurably quiet. Major-General Sandford visited the ground vesterday, and selected a camping place for the Eighth Regiment, who are ordered there to-day. Further arrests were made yesterday, among them some Federal officers, Garrett is remanded for trial, but bailed out. One death from fever occurred yes-

From Syracuse we have as yet nothing decisive. Both Conventions adjourned till this morning, after appointing conference committees, which met in the course of the evening The Hon, Daniel T. Jones was appointed permanent President of the Republican Convention, and the Hon. Daniel Ullman President of the American Convention.

We have news from Europe to the 28th ult., by the steamship Asia, which arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. A Telegraph Congress, in which France and other parts of the continent were represented, had been opened at Berne. A new French Naval Station is to be created for the eastern coast of Africa. The reported reconciliation between Austria and Russia has been formally denied. A military expedition is being prepared at Madrid, the immediate destination of which is Havana. Naples is said to have accepted the conditions of England and France. Further riots had taken place in Candia, in which ten Christians had been killed. The Porte had demanded the recall of the Greek Consul at Candia. Later advices from India contain nothing noteworthy. The British troops are engaged in hunting up the Oude rebels and in destroying their mud fortifications, The news from China is not so late as that previously received. Cotton had advanced. Breadstuffs were firm, with a better demand. Consols closed at 961@961.

The suspension of dispatches by the Ocean Tele-We have now ready one Fall Style of Charteman's Hars, and would call to it the attention of fur endouners and the labeling generally.

Leary & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, No. 3, 4 and 5 Aster House, Broadway. subject we have received the following interesting explanation from Mr. Cyrus W. Field:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I have received from Newfoundland a dispatch,

informing me that, although the insulation of the Ocean Cable remains perfect, no message has come over it for several days.

The last telegraphic dispatch that I received from England was dated London, September 1.

What may be the cause of the cossation, I do not know, but conjecture that it is the change of the shore end at Valentia, which I was informed was about to be made. It should also be stated that Prof. Thompson was to succeed Prof. Whitehouse in a series of ex periments upon the cable; and although his system was regarded by all practical telegraphers in England as perfectly childish, it is quite possible that the present delay in transmitting intelligence is attributable to Prof. Thompson's experiments.

It was also known at the sailing of the Africa that

the Directors, despairing of satisfactory results from the systems of Professor Whitehouse and Thompson and arranged with Professor Hughes to take charge of the electrical department of the company's busine and it was expected that the Hurbes Printing Telegraph instrument would be placed at Trinity Bay and Valentia on or about the 20th or 25th inst,-and fr the experiments made while the cubic was at Plyouth, there is no reasonable doubt that Professor Hughes will be able to transmit intelligence through the cable reliably, and at the rate of about three hundred words per hour. CYRUS W. FIELD.

There is nothing surprising in these difficulties. It is hardly to be expected that a submarine telegragh, 2,100 miles long, should work perfectly at the first start. We presume, however, that the difficulties will, in due time, be overcome.

Some surprise has no doubt been felt that the persons charged before our City Courts with being engaged in the late outrages at the Quarantine have been discharged, after giving bail in the paltry sum of two thousand dollars. But it must be recollected that the only offense of which our City Courts have jurisdiction is the mere violation of the regulations laid down in the Quarantine Act. That act makes it the duty of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health to give information to the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York of all offenses against the provisions of the Quarantine Act that shall come to their knowledge, to the end that he may prosecute the offenders without delay in the Court of Sessions of the city. But over the arson committed in setting fire to the buildings, and the murders alleged to have been committed in that operation, the Courts of this city have no jurisdiction. Prosecutions for those offenses can only be originally commenced in the County of Richmond, though, after the indictments were once found, the trial might be removed by the Court to some other

authority, and opposing or obstructing the Health the punishment does not extend beyond a trifling fine and imprisonment. It would seem, however, that until the Grand Jury of Richmond County take the initiatory steps toward punishing the wellknown leaders in the late riots, by finding bills of indictment against them, they can hardly expect that anything will be done by the State toward the removal of the Quarantine. By the putting these prosecutions fairly under way, the citizens of Richmond County might kill two birds with one stone freeing themselves not only of the Quarantine, but also of the presence of certain residents on the island whose absence will be a decided gain.

We see that Mr. G. P. R. James is about to strike his consular flag at Norfolk, Virginia, and unfurl it again over the hundred isles of Venice. He has, probably, fived long enough in the Old Dominion to lay in a store of materials for future romances, which may be depended upon for counteracting the mischievous delusions spread over the world by the false presentments of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and thinks it is now time to shift the scene and to go elsewhere in search of his adventures. We may hope from this eminent novelist, perhaps, a pastoral romance which will portray in the liveliest colors the sweet tranquillity and luxurious leisure of the negro slaves, diversified only by easy tasks and festive dances. The sable swains and shepherdesses, crowned with flowers, their crooks garlanded with roses, will celebrate in alternate strains the blessed conditions of their lot. To Mr. James, blessed above all Englishmen. has befallen the happy task of undeceiving his countrymen as to the real nature of negro bondage, and of dissipating those false impressions and injurious prejudices under the influence of which they robbed their West Indian wards of its tutelary blessings. Mr. James has given us a taste of the materials

he has collected in a recent description of country and plantation life in Virginia. He says "the negro life of Virginia differs very little, I believe, from the negro life all through the South." We think our fellow-citizens of the Far South and South-West have some reason to complain of this statement. Ravishing as is the felicity of these happy creatures in Virginia, the cotton plantations, and yet more those of sugar, are believed to be made, by the kind solicitudes of the masters, scenes of still more exalted delight. "In return for food, clothing, house room, medical attendance, and support in old age, about one-third of the labor which is required of the white man in most countries, is demanded of the black." And yet, such is the innate depravity of heart of every son of Ham, as Mr. James goes on to tell us, "he performs it badly, and would not perform it at all if he were not compelled." In view of this hardened ingratitude we hardly know whether we ought to rejoice at the bright picture which he next presents to our view. "The rest of his time is spent in singing, dancing, laughing, chattering, and bringing up pigs and chickens." Still they "are the worst servants in the world, as every man, I believe, but a thoroughbred Southern man, will admit," and yet, notwithstanding this ungrateful return for all his goodness, a Southerner "has, in general, a tenderness and affection for them of which Northern men can have no conception! Indeed, Mr. James does us injustice; we know, by weekly reports in the Southern papers, the high value the Virginia master puts upon his slaves, varying from five to fifteen hundred dollars, according to age, character and education.

Such being the Arcadian relations between the masters and slaves in Virginia, we do not exactly understand why Mr. James should think it neces sary to add that " great care is taken by the law to guard them from oppression and wrong! Considering the inconceivable tenderness and affection felt by the former for the latter, we cannot imagine the necessity of such laws, unless, indeed, slave from being spoiled by excessive indulgence and injudicious kindness. Perhaps, however, Mr. James explains this paradox in the following as sertion : "I can safely say, that I never saw more than one instance of cruelty toward a negro, and that was perpetrated by a foreigner." Se it may be these inexplicable laws are intended solely for the restraint of foreigners, who, not having the indigenous tenderness and affection felt by the Virginians for the negroes, may wreak upon them those bad passions and evil propensities which have called into being the great Know-Nothing party. We are further per plexed by the admission of Mr. James, that there may still be evil in the system, which might be removed by law, and that there may be individual instances of oppression, and even bad treatment"-bad treatment being something different from, and worse than, oppression-and can only explain it on the supposition that foreigners are multiplying in the Ancient Dominion, who must furnish these exceptional instances and those anomalous evils for which he suggests the interposition of the law. But we are emforted by the assurance that "these instances are not so numerous as those of cruelty to a · Northern wife or child in Northern lands, and, in point of general happiness, it would not be amiss to alter an old adage, and say, 'as merry as a negro 'slave.' " And the conclusion of the whole matter is, that, "as a race, the more I see of them, " the less do I think them capable of civilization,

or even fitted to take care of themselves." It it almost a pity that Mr. James should be torn from such paradisiacal scenes of bliss, just as he " has proved his title clear" to enjoy them. We recollect when he first went to Norfolk, or was first talked of as a candidate for the place, that some costive editor moused out a poem, or ode, which he had written long before he thought of coming to America, in which he had given utterance to some of the commonplaces of malignant philanthropy, and his appointment came very near being another "British outrage." We do not precisely recollect how he extricated himself from the dilemms, but the soundness of his orthodoxy at this time makes it probable that his conversion to the true faith, if not instantaneous, was effected very soon after his finding himself within reach of the means of grace. The negroes in Jamaica, in the happy times before they were taken from the charge of their masters and delivered over to their own tender mercies, used to say that "massa's "turtle soup" accounted for all the delinquencies of the officials sent out from England to see to the execution of the laws in their favor. Actions seen through a medium of callipash and callipee look entirely different from what they did across the ocean. We are not sure that county. Hence it is that in the proceedings had here | turtle soup is one of the baits with which the ad-

the only offerse charged against the parties accused | versary of souls angles at Norfolk; but we has been entering the Quarantine ground without | imagine terrapin soup would answer just as well. By the way, we would suggest to Mr. James to Officer in the discharge of his duty. These acts take the West India Islands on his way to the Sea are made punishable by the Quarantine law, but | Cybele, that he may be able to make an effectual remenstrance to the Home Government against the disgrace of permitting men of a race "incapable of civilization," and not able to take care of themselves, to hold high offices in them-the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Mr. Jordan, who has been for more than twenty years the leader of the Legislature, being a black man, and having been born a slave; and one of the Judges, educated at one of the Universities and the Inns of Court, being of the same barbarian complexion. And in the other islands he would find even more shocking anomalies of the same kind, among which there would perhaps be none more distressing to his humane mind than the statistical fact that much more sugar is certain. raised in all the sugar islands taken together now, than in the best years of the happier system, be- was met by Morgan's friends with a motion to cause it would make a speedy return to it a pain- adjourn, which was carried by a large majority. fully remote probability.

We shall look with eager interest for the first fruits of Mr. James's leisure in the fairy city of the lagunes. At any rate, we are secure from the "two horsemen descending a hill toward evening." The curtain will rise upon a dance of happy slaves in sight of the Great House. The hero of the tale will be mysteriously taken on one side by a disguised Abolitionist, the demon of the story. He will be seduced into running away. Then will follow as many adventures as may be necessary to fill up the three volumes, in the Free States and in Europe. He will become the pet of great ladies and the ornament of courts, and will have a most stupendous career. But there is ever an aching void at his heart. All his prosperity cannot make him happy. He sighs for the estate on which he was born. He can stand it no longer. He recrosses the ocean, hastens to the plantation where he first saw the light, throws himself at the feet of his old master, entreats his forgiveness, submits joyfully to "the usual correction" (forty lashes save one), takes up the shovel and the hoe, "and "makes the happiness he did not find." Of course, there will be a heroine, and the Abolitionist will be hanged. But we cannot work out the details of this sketch, of which we beg Mr. James's acceptance. We desire for him all health and prosperity in his new sphere of duty, and, as the highest felicity we could hope for him, we wish that he may be as happy as a negro slave.

THE TRIBUNE of vesterday morning reported the circumstances of a disastrous accident on the Hudson River Railroad. Two men (only two) were killed outright, others badly injured, and a vast destruction of property occurred. The statements of parties on the spot, interested parties of course, would lead the casual reader to suppose that as usual " no blame is to be attached to any one." Doubtless the verdict of the Coroner's Jury will be to the same effect. Nevertheless, this is a case of culpable, inexcusable carelessness. as all who examine the facts should see,

Either Fishkill was a regular stopping place for the leading train or it was not. If the former, why did not the extra train approach more carefully ! If the latter, the train stopped there to "cool off " a hot box." in which case the conductor or signal man of the leading train should have placed danger signals at such a distance as would have protected the train. It appears from the statement made by the conductor of the leading train that he sent a red light back at least one mile from his train. Was that signal seen by the engineer of the approaching train? If not, why not? If seen, why was not his train brought to a stand in time to prevent accident! It is said his train was heavy. So it was, But is this not the very reason of all others why the engineer should have had his train under reasonable control ? Perhaps it was very dark or foggy. If so, this furnishes an additional reason for the exercise of caution on his part.

It appears, however, that the signal was seen, and the brakes immediately applied, though they proved of no avail. But why was the train being driven at such a rate of speed as to render this so? Is it not evident that it was the duty of the engineer to make such time as would have enabled him to stop his train within the distance of one mile? If the brakes were insufficient. he certainly had a previous opportunity of knowing the fact, and he should have run accordingly.

The truth is, this disaster has plainly originated from the want of proper care on the part of those in charge of the disabled train, or through the unpardonable recklessness of those in charge of the extra train. This is but one of the hundreds of instances where lives and property have been sacrificed by running into stations too fast; and, if we recollect right, was the bone of contention between the engineers and the General Superintendent on the Eric Railroad a year or two ago, and which caused the memorable strike of the engineers. Of what use are signals of danger, if they are either insufficient in themselves, or, when properly made, are totally disregarded \*

Dr. J. C. Thompson of Staten Island, a gentleman who enjoys the reputation of having been a prominent actor in the late criminal destruction of the Quarantine, writes to The Herald that the patients in the hospitals, instead of suffering by the inhuman barbarism of the rioters, were rather benefitted in health by the exposure to which they were so cruelly subjected. He says:

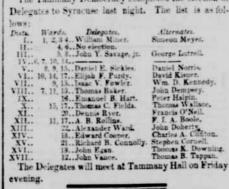
"So far from injuring the sick, there is no question but open air treatment, especially for yellow lever, is decidedly an improvement over close and confined buildings; and now, why not take the hint from the facts elicited by this accidental exposure, under which the patients have actually improved very rapidly!"

This being the account of the patients have actually improved the patient This being the case, we suggest that open air

treatment, such for instance as working in the quarries at Sing Sing, would probably cause a rapid marovement in the moral condition of the incendiaries and rioters of Tompkinsville.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The Tammany Democracy completed the election of

Delegates to Syracuse last night. The list is as fol-



-Gen. Muravieff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has received from the Czar Alexander II. the title of Count, on occasion of the success of some important negotiations with China.

# THE LATEST NEWS, the meritemen from Paris the recollection of RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM SYRACUSE.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH CONVENTIONS. CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

No Neminations Yet Made

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. to The N. Y. Tribune

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8-9 p. m. Jenkins stock rising, and some of Morgan's most active and intelligent friends regard his defeat as a Committee on Resolutions when the contested as

A motion to proceed to a nomination of Governor various candidates hoping to gain by delay. The Convention adjourned to 9 to-morrow.

A union ticket is certain. A Conference Committee, on the part of the Republican Convention, was appointed, without serious opposition. In the American Convention, the only opposition to a conference came from a few noisy members who belong naturally to the Democratic party, and came on purpose to prevent a union. Perrin is conspicuous among them. The American Conference

Committee is now being appointed. I think Jenkins's chances best, though the nominee may be Cook or Patterson. Joseph B. Varnum, Robertson of Westchester, and Putnam of Buffalo are talked of for Lieutenant Governor, if that office should be given to Americans. The Convention will probably finish up its work to-morrow. The address to the people to be adopted will make four columns of THE TRIBUNE.

There is a great deal of button-holding, caucusing and champagning going on, and all sorts of stories of a new deal of the cards, new combinations, &c., are affeat.

Morgan's friends, who were glum at the adjournment, are now professedly more confident; and it is asserted by Diven's friends that he has considerable strength-some say 100 votes on the first ballot, which I doubt. I still believe Jenkins has the inside track.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858. The Republican State Convention assembled at Wieting Hall at noon to-day.

The Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order. He said:

In the name of the Republican State Committee I now call this Convention to order. The large assemblage inside and outside this hall indicates the great interest manifested by our constituencies in the proceedings of to-day. Entertaining no extreme opinions, but with principles founded on right, justice and truth, with the entire power of the National Administration against it—the Republican party has accomplished and is destined to accomplish results that may well challenge the admiration of mankind.

Through its intervention and by its power, no slaveholder will ever put his foot into Kansas to establish Slavery there. [Applause.] Those who have been instrumental in accomplishing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, have been taught a leason they will not soon forget. [Lound cheers.]

Mr. Morgan proceeded to state the opposition of the Committee, called the Convention to order. He said:

Mr. Morgan proceeded to state the opposition of the Republicans to all the acts of the present National Administration, and their willingness to invite the cooperation of men of all parties whose conscience and adgment led them to act with the party. Turning from National to State topics, he declared that the Re publicans advocate reform in the financial system so as to discontinue appropriations from the general funds of the State, in favor of the immediate completion of the system of canals of the State, and of its power for steam navigation and its ownership forever by the State. [Applause.] He nominated as temporary Chairman the Hon. EZRA GRAVES of Herkimer. [Applause.] The motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs, Lattlejonn of Oswego and Wakeman of New-York conducted the temporary Chairman to his seat. On taking the chair, Mr. GRAVES said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am unexpe edly called to occupy this position. I thank you for the honor. I thank you from my heart that you have given me this opportunity of being an instrument in your hands for the permanent organization of this Convention of the Republican party of the Empire State. Let your deliberations be wise as your power is apparent.

Let your offices be filled by no incompetent of

Let your onces be lined by no incompetent of at worthy incumbents. Inaugurate no new platforn [Immense applause.] If you are to enlarge the bound of the Republican party, let it extend on the old lin formed at its original organization [fremendous cheers], which line is non-interference with Slaver where it existed at the confederation of the States, an unyielding hostility to further extension. [Applause, Your wisdom is commensurate with the duty before you, and it does not become my inexperience to advise but I may say, in the words of the poet

"If wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where."

The foregoing poetical quotation was received with mmense cheers and laughter. The following Secretaries were then appointed:

Mesers, Schuyler of Tempkins; Poneroy of Cayoga; Da on of Suffolk; and Wellen of Buffolk. The roll was then called, and on coming to the name

of Thurlow Weed he was immensely cheered, as wer also Messrs, H. H. Van Dyke, Ward Hunt, Mr. School craft and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization and

Resolutions was ordered to be appointed by the tem-Mr. E. B. WASHEURN of Illinois was invited to

place on the platform, and made a stirring address. The following is the Committee on Permanent Organization: Mesers John L. Talcott of Erler D. M. Chapin of St. Law

renser Samuel Hammond of Steuberr, A. Wakeman of New York; Ward Hunt of Ottopla, J. B. Bennett of Mouroe, J. L. Schoolcraft of Rensselaer; John Bigdow of Orange, and R. Fran After the calling of the roll the scats for Schuyler, Richmond, and the Third District of Kings, were con-

JOHN TALCOTT moved for the appointment of one from each Judicial District to report on a permanent

have the delegations appoint the Committee, This was lost, and the original motion carried. Mr. Easterbrook moved to appoint a committee of three to report on the contested seats from Richmond County.

Mr. Cone of Kings moved to amend by appointing a committee of one from each Judicial District on contested seats. Carried. Mr. H. H. VANDYCK moved the appointment of a

Committee of two from each Judicial District on Address and Resolutions. Mr. JAMES KELLY of New-York, hoped the resolu-

tion would prevail. This important subject had generally been left till the eleventh hour. Mr. THOMAS B. CARROLL of Repuselser, opposed

the resolution as contrary to precedent. There were contested seats, and these should be decided first. Mr. E. McMULLEN of Kings moved to amend so as to appoint two from each Judicial District on Platform, and with power to select two members for the

State Central Committee. Mr. A. S. UPHAN advocated the original resolution. Matters of Platform and Central Committee were directly opposite. It was discourtesy to take the nomination from the Chair.

Mr. McMulles said that no discourtesy was meant. but the representation of each District knew better than the Chairman could know the wishes of their constituencies; unless these were represented, the Platform would not meet a general approval.

Gen. Niz advocated Mr. Van Dyck's reso

the gentleman from Rensselaer to a case which furnished a precedent to this. It was been to were both in the regular line, and gave Mr. Helev, at a Convention the very power now proposed to be conferred on the temporary Charman. In thought it wise then, and now. The address and rethought a father property of the Convention, all that was sought, was time to consider the sale-maturely. Calling Conventions of Judicial Distrawould be attended with confusion. Sixteen discrete. bodies would be in session at once,

Mr. McMtliss-How long have there been sines Judicial Districts in the State?

Gen. Nys-Well, eight! Eight was enough, thought. The Convention had full confidence is the Chair that he would appoint a good committee

Mr. Cannott insisted that it was unjust to appoint ere unwittled. He appealed to the Convention of 1856, when several Districts were left to do their our business. That was a precedent good enough for him. The resolution as originally proposed was earned. Mr. WARD HEST drew the attention of the Course.

tion to the fact that a gentleman from Illinois, a Member of Congress, elected by 13,000 majority as a Bepublican dyed in the wool," was present, and mored that Mr. E. B. Washburne of Illinois be invited to eat on the platform. Mr. Washburne was conducted to the platform by Gen. Nye. The Convention reand gave three cheers, when, being loudly called upand gave three cheers, when the control of the Convergence of the control of the

trios. I thank you with the sincerity of my whole hear for the cordiality and kindness with which you have greated me here to-day. It affords me unboasial gratification to minufe as an humble citizes of the West with Republicans of the Empire State and of the whole country. I can on this occasion only that you for this kindness. In Illinois, let me tell you are now anticipating the Presidential Electics to be held two years hence, and if in the great baths are fighting we shall come off triumphant, the baner of victory will float from the dome of your Capital in 1800. In that State we have a contest whit must excite great interest among all going men everywhere. The battle is now begun, and is being wanted between the doctrine of Slavery Exassion and Freedom in all the Territories and everywhere. Let me say, Sr, that in that State the first of civil and religious liberty burn brightly over all being wanted between the doctrine of Slavery Exassion and Freedom in all the Territories and everywhere. Let me say that the Little Giant has not exist long exough to keep out of the way of it. Helm undertaken the job of taking old Abraham Lassa down into Egypt and bringing him to his milk. We propose to bring the Little Giant into Canan and show him how we do business them. And I say to you, fellow-Republicans, I hope that here as there, all who agree in sentiment to prevent it. Republicans, Old-Line Wang and Americans are fighting there shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand in the contest now waging. And it me conclude by saying that, by the bissing of God and the strength of our own cause, we hope to triumpa gleriously and nobly. Immeose applatuse.] he strength of our own cause, we hope to triumph deriously and nobly. [Immense applause.]

Mr. SETH WAKEMAN of Genesee moved that the bicates from each Judicial District report three name from each district to act as a State Central Committee subject to the approval of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. S. H. Mrx of Schoharie moved that Wm. E. Chase, Secretary of the Rhode Island Fremont State Committee, be invited to a seat on the platform. Car-The following are the Committee on Resolutions:

Let District, E. P. Cowles and J. A. Kennedy, Hd. S. L. de and Parke Godwin; Hild, H. H. Van Dyck and J. R. Lamey; IVth, A. B. Parmalee and W. Lamen; Vh. B. L. cores and E. C. Church; Vth, W. M. Grogg and F. Julian; Hith, Clark Mason and A. T. Knox; Villth, Benj. Welck and S. P. Shane. The following are the Committee on Contested

Let District, B. F. Maniere; Hd. Geo. F. Sherma; Hd. Thes. B. Carroll; Ivth, B. Usher; Vth, H. H. Fish; Vth, L. Robinson; VHith, W. C. Slayton; VIIIth, J. P. Darling. Adjourned till 4 p. m. When the Republican Convention met this after noon a permanent organization was effected with the Hon. DANIEL T. JONES of Onendaga, President. On taking the chair the President remarked bridy

on the importance of the union of all men who think alike, against the Democracy. A preamble and resolutions appointing a Committee of Conference on a union with the Americana was a fered by C. L. BEALS of Columbia.

JOHN L. TALCOTT of Erie, moved to refer the subeet to the Business Committee. After a warm debate, in which the union sestiment was predominant, the resolutions were laid on the

table After the transaction of some other business, they were again called up and adopted. The Committee's sist of eight, and is to be appointed by the Je-

dicial delegations. At the evening ression, no business of importuse was done. A motion to go into a ballot for Governor was voted

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow more

## AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

STRACTSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1838. The American State Nominating Convention met at Corinthian Hall at moon to-day. A large sumber of delegates was present, almost every District to the State being represented. Many alternates are also

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. H. B. WINTEROP of Washington, President of the State

The Secretary then called the roll of the delegate. It was moved that a Committee of three on credentals be appointed. The Chair appointed Messrs. Barrron of Kings, A.

Warson of Saratoga, and W. LESLIE of Oswego. General Schools moved that a Committee of see rom each Judicial District be appointed by the Char o nominate permanent officers of the Convention. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen !

such Committee;
Ist District, G. C. Dean: Hd District, H. D. Robertson; III
District, L. S. Parsons, Ivib District, Augustus Leanon; P.
District, D. B. Case; Vith District, Morgan Lewis, Villa District, James Forgusson; Villith District, C. S. Macomber,

The SECRETARY then had permitsion to read a comunication from the American Central Committees Ulster County, and others, protesting against the admission of Messrs. Westbrook and Par Harlow, as delegates from that county, on the ground that these gentlemen had abandozed the American for the fusion party in that county There being no contending delegates, the paper wa laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT having stated that the State Cons. ell had incurred a debt, an amount sufficient to liqui-Mr. Easternmook of New-York to amend, so as to date it was paid in by the Delegates. The Committee on Credentials reported in the matter

of the contested seats from Allegany. The contest ant having withdrawn, he was admitted as a matter grace, and the report of the Committee accepted.

Mr. Dras of New-York, from the Committee

Organization, reported the following list of offers, Which was received with cheers, and adopted:
For President—Hom Daniel, ULLMAN of New York
Pice President—it District, F. C. Wagner, Hd. B.
Northery, Hild, H. Lanne, Ivid. O. Prezist, vi. 42
LESLIE, Vich. T. J. CHATVIELD; VIIth, WM. H. S.

NORTHEET HILD. H. LASSING, IVID. O. PERKIS VID. RESELVE VID. T. J. CHATVIELD; VIIth, WM. H. S. VIIITh, LYMAN ODELL. SECRETARIES—J. P. FAROTT, J. G. YOUNGALOOD, WISSETER BESTFON and J. B. FINITE. On motion, the CHAIR nominated a Committee of

three to escort Mr. Ulimann to the chair. Mr. ULLMANN was received with tremendous long-continued cheering. On taking the chair, spoke as follows:

BRETHERN AND FRELOW-CITIZENS: I feel but its sensibly the high honor you have done me, and testar you my warmest thanks. Shering in all the past riumphs and adversities of the American party, I sair remain faithful to its future. [Cheers.]

I congratulate you on the high position now occupied by the American organization. Those principle which, when first enunciated, caused many to star, are now adopted by those who rank themselves as on opponents. We have seen two great parties in Congress shaking the Union by their dissensions, until the glorious band of American Senators and Representatives said to the waters, "Peace, be still."

The sovereignty of the people was vindicated, and the people of Kansas, responding, have stamped the seal of infamy on this corrupt and reckless fational Administration. Our platform is stronger and prouder BRETHERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel but to